The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

STANZAS.

Where'er I roam, where'er my steps I turn,
What beauties, nature! meet my ravish'd sight!
What heav'nly lamps in radiance o'er me burn,
Spangling the curtain of ethereal night,
With gems all-glorious, beautiful and bright;
How beautiful they shine! all-glorious, far,
Twinkling in heav'n, like blessed souls above,
Pure calm, and sweet, each beaming little star
Shines o'er creation like their makers love,
From its eternal source, high heaven above.

What eye so dull, what heart as marble cold
Can on these beauties turn a careless gaze;
Who does not feel each little orb unfold
A lesson bright of their Creator's ways,
A smile of heaven on all their beaming rays!
How sweet the thought, how exquisite and pure
Which poesy to feeling souls supplies,
That all those orbs in beauty that endure,
Are the bright poetry of the empyrean skies,*
Traced by Almighty power, Omnipotent, All-wise!

O! holy nature!—when we turn to thee,
And mark thy glories, in unnumber'd forms,—
The moon-beam slumb'ring on the summer sea,
Or all thy grandeur rous'd in fearful storms,
The heart is rais'd—the glowing bosom warms:
Thine were the charms for nature's bard to sing,
Who writes with feeling—is with fancy blest;
Further the muse might plume a heaven-ward wing,
Thy beauties be with kindred lays confest,
Thy inspiration noblest, purest, best!

But what are they, those soulless sons of song,
Who view thy beauties with unmeaning eye;
Whose leaden numbers tedious drawl along,
Nor own thy heavenly inspiration high,
Unknown to fame—untun'd to melody!
Yet they are fam'd!—for dullness is their lot,
But their best hope of fame is only this—
Better be fam'd for dullness than forgot:—
Fools! know they not obscurity is bliss,
Better *not* known, than known in all amiss!

And what ye heirs of dullness, are *your* themes,
What are the subjects that ye idly choose,
A long array of language tells your dreams
The finest subject for a drivelling muse,
Where fancy never does a spark infuse:
Some talk of love, who never felt the flame,
Nor ever could feel—for their hearts are cold,
As are their numbers:—soul and song the same!
An empty tale in listless numbers told,
A tedious course of dullness on they hold!

What'er is vile—prosaic, harsh, or base,
Mars instant record in your baser lines,
Themes that the meanest muse would sure disgrace,
Dawls in your verse, and in coarse accents whines—
No pleasing ray of fancy ere refines!
And should ye soar beyond the narrow bounds
When native dullness bids ye keep within,
Your flimsy thoughts express in noisy sounds,
Vex the tir'd ear with your poetic din,
And neither praise nor admiration win.

Alas for me! who write but as I feel,
And cannot bend to raise a lying strain,
If in these lines a harshness I reveal,
Albeit, 'tis justice, and I'll not refrain,
Though it may grieve with satire's veriest pain,
If they denounce me—brand me as severe,
I say no time, nor will one word recal,
And will upon my even course, nor fear
Their lines, their vengeance—curses, threats and all,
That can on these, my honest numbers fall.

Because my song! for I have sung *before*,†
O most unworthy they who caused my lays!
The easier for their dullness to deplore,
Than mend it by the notes of harsh dispraise—
O light their steps with fame's immortal rays:
But he who owns the gen'rous flow of soul,
The glowing radiance of an inborn flame,
My song would never that bright flame control,
But add its mite to adorn his name;
Pleas'd to advance his glorious march to fame!

W.

* "Ye stars! which are the poetry of heaven!"
Lord Byron.

† We do not in the least consider that we are answerable to any one for the wilful misinterpretation of a word, however much that misinterpretation may seem to operate against the plain and simple sense it was intended it should be taken in—In the instance of the word we have referred to, the authority of the lexicographer, will go further than the quibbling of the critic—and a reference to the dictionary will be found in this case, a more satisfactory vindication of its use in a former piece, than any thing that hypercritical sagacity can adduce to prove the contrary.

We do not merely adduce the following egregious blunder of our poetical worthy, for the sake of retaliation—we cannot help thinking that in it there is something worse displayed than the want of poetical acumen—in fact, ignorance!—The circumstance of a *cormorant* hovering among groves is too gross an error to be passed over in silence—Besides the indelicacy of the comparison, it betrays the want of information in the writer, of the natural history of that bird, which assures us, that its instinct leads it to very different habits of life, and that its prey is *not* birds but *fish!*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

To certain Sound Critics,
IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The aspiring Bard, who courts a noble fame,
And would on eagle's pinions soar on high,
Is often to the dust from whence he came,
Pluck'd by ungentle hands, and left to die
The death of those, who when their blood beat high,
With youth and love, have prov'd how falsely fair,
Beauty may shine, how gleam the wanton eye,
Which lures them on to hope, then leaves them in despair.

Oh! many a poet's spirit has been crushed,
By callous criticism's frown severe,
While on his heart some gleam of glory flushed,
Coldly upon him came the touch of fear;
Chill runs his blood, the visions disappear—
Curses rest on the ruthless head of him,
Who would from off the brow the laurel tear,
Fancy has wreath'd about him, faint and dim.

You Messieurs *Quiz & Co.* are harmless elves,
(Who, by the bye, have stolen the name they go by,
Their matter must belong unto themselves,
None else would *own* it, this I'm sure is no lye,
But from the bottom of my soul, I
Think they should not have robbed from out the Balance,
The name they took; but here their conscience woke,
They did not steal their predecessors talents.)
They eke out nonsense thinking it good wit,
But e'er their drift the world has always missed,
The shafts they threw right often failed to hit,
The piece recoiling, proves the *quizzer quizzed.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"——— *and who he is*
Was never told the firm of Quiz."

Not know me?—poh! you know right well
You do—and, but 'twould swell
My song too far—I fain would tell,
An' I were able,
The merry hap that one befel
You in the stable,*

When bound your brow a wreath of straw,
A pitchfork in your dexter paw,
You swore to give the muses law,
The donkeys bow'd,
You clapt your wings when this you saw,
And bravely crow'd.

But now your heart as hard as stone is,
To him who hail'd you wits and cronies,
And master was of ceremonies;
Unhappy lot;
My due obeisance to the throne is
Quite, quite forgot.†

[A couple of verses omitted through courtesy.]

And what could merit this return?
A subject did the sovereign spurn,
When first he saw the muse must burn,
With fun and laughter,
And sorrow leave—and pity's urn,
To frolic after.

My chance-got name—why let it go—
* * * * * * *
Oh! would I were a "Florio,"
Like him whom once we lov'd to know,
Whose magic line
Would from his soul so sweetly flow,
It melted mine.

List! "Florio" list!—O wake thee now,
Behold the muses round thee bow,
To wreathe again thy laurel'd brow;
Oh soon again,
On *Hudson's* banks—we care not how—
Revive that strain.

* * * * * *

The reign of trumpets now must close,
A Stratsburgh wonder has arose,
To give the brazen trump repose,
Or types do lie,
A critic's terrors‡ *through his* nose!!!
Ascends the sky.

I ne'er did "Anti-Plagiarist" know,
Nor triple "P"—as friend or foe,
Nor yet the *western* "Florio,"
Nor do I know,
Who Raymond is,
Still free as air his feelings flow,
Who under "Quiz"
First took the pen.

NOTES. We *great Poets and Critical Reviewers*, are excessively fond of swelling our performances with notes—I like it—it shows industry and research, and an admirable knack of making the most of a *little* thing, to keep alive the admiration of readers, and patience of the printer.

* From the chaste and elegant phrases in former No's as "*flirts roast, boobies and broth*," it might be presumed that a kitchen or cook-shop had been the theatre of action, but *their* last No clearly proves the correctness of the above location, witness the *sweet* and beautiful expressions of "*cud to chew*," and "*calves*," "*cows*" and "*asses*" if the gentlemen will have it so, I cannot help it—I only follow, and pay them in their own, or similar coin.

† Still it is impossible to get angry—no, although they politely accuse me of "stealing," 'and all that sort of thing I will love them in spite of themselves, aye, as the crazy Dane has it, 'forty thousand brothers with all their quantity of love, could not make up my sum.'

‡ Such terrors however, must from their nature fall harmless, as they prove their author much better at *snoring*, than reading.

As to —— I still think, with due deference, it was a *proper* subject and its treatment creditable both to the authors head and heart. Messrs "Quiz & Co." and my want of "sound sense," to the contrary notwithstanding.

I would not be thought to contend for the palm of fun, in which I foresee my discomfiture, *they* seem solicitous to gain a "funny name,"—let them have it, but it shall not be at the expence of truth, if I am able to maintain the purpose for which I originally took the field, and to which I shall hereafter endeavour to confine myself, at least until some abler advocate may intervene between *merit* and *ridicule*.

To conclude—As to myself they may brand me with dullness or what they please; in such a cause, as I conceive myself now engaged in, I can bear much; perhaps I am dull, my mind but rarely rises above its seated sorrows, and when it makes the attempt, its wings are so heavy with the dews of its own cheerless atmosphere, that it sinks from the temporary excitement, back, as even now, into its wonted gloom; but yet I would not be thought to wish *them* the less gay; by no means, let the source and current of their mirth be but pure, and their wit sparkle along in the sunshine of truth and good feeling, and I shall ever be among the first to give *such* effusions a smiling welcome to the columns of the Saturday Evening Post.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

We do not read in the history of the promulgation of the gospel, that Jesus Christ made use of any carnal weapons or temporal power to establish and defend his doctrines. Mildness, gentleness and cogent persuasive reasoning, were to convince the mind and bring it to acknowledge his divine laws; and charity and love, were to be the distinguishing characteristic badges of his true followers by which all men were to know them. No royal edicts were wanted to propagate the truths he taught, nor was it accordant with the nature of his religion, that the seed of faith should be sown by force, by those whom he sent forth to exalt the doctrine of humility. Under the benign influence of this system, all violence and oppression were to cease; and all the moral evil which deformed the world was to be extinguished. Happy would it be for the human family, could all be brought to bow at the shrine of a religion, the effects of which would be so glorious. Here we should see charity the ruling principle with every man in the common intercourse of civil life, so that the arts of circumvention and deceit would never be practised by man against his brother, nor would the lust of power ever break loose against the public weal or his neighbor's peace—love and unity would be the ligatures to bind society together—sectarian prejudices would cease, and men would come to embrace each in the fellowship of christian unity and love. It is obvious, that we are yet very far from the fruition of this happy experience. We are still pursuing the fading transitory objects of time and sense; unmindful of the vast concerns of immortality, and resting too much upon the empty rituals of a name and profession to religion. In this day of light and knowledge, our supineness may subject us to a heavy responsibility, and the mercies which we trample under our feet, may ere long rise in judgment against us. The ambassadors of Heaven have been sent unto us in this city; our temples have been shaken with the voice of truth; the dull ear has been roused, and the hoodwinked eye unbound by the inspired eloquence of a Hicks, for his years deserving honor, but for his wisdom and piety more:—And a pious handmaid of the Lord, has called us to virtue's shrine, in strains so enchanting that even angels might have leaned from Heaven to hear. And although envy may rear its snaky crest, and the arrows of slander may be discharged from the quiver of malevolence, they shall fall pointless at the feet of the innocent, or recoil to wound the hand that shot them. It is a melancholy reflection, that the glory of a church consecrated by suffering in its infancy, should be stained by acts of religious oppression, and that a conformity to mere opinions should be deemed the test of orthodoxy. An uncharitable temper is no mark of christian piety, and a lust of dominion and authority is at variance with every principle of christian meekness and humility. Those, therefore, who love to have the rule, should bear in mind the faultless pattern of Christ, and the memorable words by which he rebuked the aspiring ambition of some that followed him, "They that are first shall be last." The unwarrantable stretch of power which has been exercised on a recent occasion, although it has occasioned some little ferment, it is manifest that its object has been defeated. The effects of it have afforded us an opportunity of reviewing the evidences of our faith, and bringing them forward with additional conviction, and in the end we shall see that the truth like the mountain pine, will strike its roots the deeper for the agitation of its branches.

BEREAN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Mankind seem to have always been very tenacious of their religious opinions, and more quarrels and divisions have been generated from this source than from any other. It has been said, probably with truth, that more animosity has generally prevailed among the different sects professing the christian name, than ever existed among the heathens: but if we advert to the page of history we shall find it stained alike with cruelties committed under the pretext of the christian zeal and pagan ethics. The heathens often differed about the powers, properties and proper distinctions of their deities, and frequently the decision was submitted to the sword. One can hardly forbear smiling at the whimsical notions that have been entertained by mankind respecting the objects of devotion. Cats and Onions were once worshipped as God; and, any man that would eat either, would run the risk of being eaten himself. Anaxagoras was branded with impiety for affirming the sun to be a great plate of red hot iron. This was heresy because his country worshipped that luminary as a Deity. Another philosopher was exiled for disputing the sex of Minerva, asserting her to be a goddess instead of a god, according to the received opinion. Diagoras was condemned to death for dividing the hocus-pocus mysteries of the heathen oracles. Juvenal gives us a most tragical account of the disputes and quarrels about religion among the Egyptians who seemed to hate one another with implacible animosity, only because they did not worship the same god. And as the cause of these contentions bears some little analogy to that which divides some christians of the present day, it may afford instruction to read the account.

"Ombos and Tentyr neighboring towns of late,
Broke out into rage of deep fester'd hate,
Religious spite and pious spleen bred first,
This quarrel which so long the bigots nurs'd,
Each calls the other's god, a senseless stock,
His own divine, though from the self same block;
At first both parties in reproaches jar,
And make their tongues the trumpet of the war;
Words serve but to inflame the warlike lists,
Who wanting weapons, clutch their horny fists;
Yet thus make shift to exchange such furious blows,
Scarce one escapes with more than half a nose;
Some stand their ground with half their visage gone,
But with the remnant of a face fight on;
Such transformed spectacles of horror grow,
That not a mother her own son would know."

R.

COMMUNICATED.

Extract of a Letter from a Friend to his Correspondent in this City, dated, 3 mo. 22d, 1823.

Esteemed Friend,

Thy favour of the 10th instant was regularly received and contents noted, and in reply to thy question "What think of Philadelphia now, and the religious excitement in her borders?" I was prepared to hear of *many* retrogade movement in consequence of the Gospel visit of Elias Hicks, and I think I see in prospect a glimmering of better days. The superstitions of the Fathers having been instilled in the minds of the children, and rivetted by the powerful influence of early education, must necessarily require a pretty severe shock to shake their false heavens of theory, and put the people in a way to think for themselves; as a modern Poet very justly remarks:

"How few think little of the thinking few,
How many never think who think they do"

I consider all these tumultuous scenes to be a benefit rather than an evil. They are the necessary effects of evils previously existing, and will continue to operate so long as the cause remains to produce them; and to think to stop the current by creating artificial mounds, serves but to spread the tide and finally to burst furiously its enclosures, and perhaps to overwhelm the workmen engaged therein. There is in many respects a near analogy between the moral and physical world—Storms and Earthquakes are as necessary in the one as in the other; they serve to purify the atmosphere, and remind us of our various duties; they bring the most indubitable evidence that we have "no continuing city here," and that our peace consists in an obedience to that still small voice which all who will hear can hear, saying "*This is the way, walk in it.*" May we not trace in the present tumultuous state of the Church, the footsteps of the Deity? When he who rides upon the whirlwind is pleased to arrest the mighty torrent which now rushes on with such irresistable impetuosity, and to speak, "Peace, be still," then and not until then shall we perceive the clouds of darkness which have hovered over the people, to be dispelled, and the glorious Sun of Righteousness to arise in all the unclouded splendour, diffusing the light of his countenance to illuminate the darkened understanding; hereby we are brought from a state in which we saw "men as trees walking" and enabled to see things as they really are, in the full effulgence of that divine truth "*wherein doubt ceases.*" In this condition, and in no other can we find an admittance into that City of the Saint's rest wherein there is *no* need of the *Sun* or of the *Moon*, for the Lord God and the Lamb is the light thereof.

"Happy the man who sees a God employed
In all the good and ill that chequer life,
Resolving all events with their effects
Into the will and arbitration wise
Of the Supreme ———"

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Mr. Poulson,

The supplements to the Militia Law which originated in and passed the Senate this session of the Legislature, have produced no common apprehensions.

At a time of profound peace, when the disturbances of Europe can in no way affect our tranquility; at a time *too*, when other States in the Union are gradually reducing their Military requisitions, it is a subject of surprise that Pennsylvania should so far depart from the tolerant spirits of its Founder, as to give authority to such unnecessary oppression.

When bigotry and superstition blended Church with State in New England, the most cruel anathemas were hurled against an inoffensive Society, but now, as if to atone for its persecuting spirit, Massachusetts and Maine exact no fine, no compromise of principle from those whom they believe to be conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms.

It is as foreign from my purpose, as it is from the genius of a representative government, to enquire whether these principles concerning war are right, it is sufficient, that a respectable number of our fellow-citizens think them so, and are willing to undergo even imprisonment in support of them.

The Society of Friends having memorialized the Legislature upon this subject, it becomes them to consider how far they may be indirectly accessary to the present political state of things, by withdrawing themselves so generally from our elections.

Our government is intended to be a government of the people, and must necessarily partake of the virtue or vice. By what right can we claim of our Legislators a respect for our conscientious scruples, when we ourselves do not think it of sufficient importance to even give our votes for those we may deem suitable candidates for office.

There are few men without some influence; and I presume, if the Society of Friends had quietly exerted theirs, (as they have done in other states) the necessity for memorializing the Legislature would cease.

The Democratic Caucus at Harrisburg has nominated a gentleman of the Senate for Governor who voted in favour of these very supplements to the Militia Law, which are a violation of our rights. If, therefore, we will not exert ourselves to prevent his election, it will become us to be silent and bear, with christian resignation, the consequences which will inevitably flow from it.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The humble Petition of him that was "Quiz,"
most sincerely and most respectfully

INSCRIBED TO THEIR MOST DEAR EXCELLENCIES,

THE LADIES,

Respectfully Sheweth,

That when the rays from rapture's sun
Upon life's stream do brightest shine;
When bliss and pleasure purest run,
That brightness—purity is thine.

That when the heart with grief is broken,
And hope is lost—and tears are given;
When accents of despair are spoken,
We bow—to only thee and heaven.

That he is now a hapless wight,
Unpitied, friendless, lone, and *numeless*;
He sues—and hopes that eyes so bright,
Will view his cause and motive blameless.

He humbly bows him to the Fair,
And craves a smile, and future name,
He will with grateful bosom wear,
The smile, and hold it more than fame.

The name—he fain would promise how,
It shall be only virtue's part,
To light the smile on young Hope's brow,
To cheer the timid poet's heart.

Oh! can his soul e'er hope to gain,
Such bliss—with more than rapture even,
The power to soften other's pain,
The look—the smile that's so like Heaven.

Approve but his condition—or
But sweetly smile—and gently say
"'Tis well"—and your petitioner,
As duty bids, shall ever pray

WHO'LL TURN GRINDSTONE.

When I was a little boy, Messrs. Printers, I remember one cold winter's morning, I was accosted by a smiling man, with an axe on his shoulder—"My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a Grindstone?" "Yes Sir, said I." "You are a fine little fellow," said he, "will you let me grind my axe on it?" Pleased with his compliment of "fine little fellow,"—"O yes sir"—I answered, "it is down in the shop."—"And will you, my man," said he, patting me on the head, "get a little hot water!"—How could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettle full. "How old are you, and what's your name," continued he, without waiting for a reply—"I am sure you are one of the finest lads that I ever have seen, will you turn a few minutes for me?" Tickled with the flattery, like a little fool, I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new axe—and I toiled, I tugged, till I was almost tired to death. The school bell rung, and I could not get away;—my hands were blistered, and it was not half ground. At length, however, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned to me, with "Now you little rascal, you've played truant—scud to school, or you'll buy it." Alas, thought I, it was hard enough to turn grindstone, this cold day; but now to be called "little rascal," was too much. It sunk deep in my mind, and often have I thought of it since. When I see a merchant, over polite to his customers—begging them to taste a little brandy, and throwing half his goods on the counter—thinks I—*That man has an axe to grind.*—When I see a man of doubtful character, patting a girl on the cheek—praising her sparkling eye and ruby lips, and giving her a sly squeeze—Beware my girl, thinks I, or you will find to your sorrow, *that you have been turning grindstone for a villain.*—When I see a man flattering the people—making great professions of attachment to liberty, who is in private life a tyrant—Methinks, look out, good people, *That fellow would set you to turning grindstone.*—When I see a man hoisted into office by party spirit—without a single qualification to render him either respectable or useful—Alas! methinks, deluded people, *you are doomed for a season to turn grindstone for a booby.*

Extract from the Letters of Henry Kirke White.

"When in Nottingham, I gave way too much to a practice, which prevails *there* in a shameful degree, of sitting in judgment on the attainments and experience of others. At this time there was darkness enough in my own heart, to have employed all my attention, and I think it may be generally asserted, that *those* who are the readiest to examine *others*, are the most backward to examine *themselves*; that the more we feel inclined to scrutinize our brother Christians with severity, the less able are we to endure such a scrutiny ourselves. Before Christianity can arrive at any degree of perfection, we must have *less tongue and more heart work.* If a man be faithful to his conviction, he will find too much to do *at home* to busy himself with what he has no opportunities of sufficiently knowing, *his neighbour's heart.*"

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

'Tis sweet to think, when halcyon mirth
Decks the white hours with garlands new,
Bidding enjoyment spring to birth,
One whom I love, partakes it too.—

That not alone, yon sunny sky,
Those landscapes, where young beauties smile,
Charm my rapt sense—another eye
Gazes with equal joy the while.

'Tis sweet to think, when care is near,
And disappointments vex the heart,
There's one to kiss away the tear,
And bid intruding ills depart.—

That when corroding sorrows press
This bosom, and e'en hope seems flown,
One yet is with me, whose caress
Tells me I am not all alone. T.

A GUIDE
To the Game of Draughts.

GAME No. 3.

In this Game the *Blacks* move first, from 11 to 15—then the *Whites* from 22 to 18—and so on alternately until it is completed.

11	to	15	26	to	23	32	to	28	1	to	5
22		18	5		14	8		11	17		13
15		22	31		27	28		24	5		1
25		18	3		8	11*		*15	13		9
8		11	23		18	18		23	1		5
29		25	14		23	15		6	9		6
4		8	27		18	2		9	5		1
25		22	12		16	13		6	14		10
12		16	32		27	24		15	1		5
24		20	16		19	30		23	6		1
10		15	18		14	13		10	5		9
21		17	19		28	6		1	10		15
7		10	14		7	10		14	9		5
17		13	15		18	1		6	15		18
8		12	22		15	23		26	21		17
28		24	11		18	25		21	18		22
9		14	7		3	26		31	17		14
18		9	8		12	6		1	1		6
5		14	27		24	30		26	3		1
23		19	28		32	1		5	6		2
16		23	24		19	26		22	14		9
27		9	6		10	5		1	*Black*		
1		5	3		8	12		17	*Wins.*		

VARIATION.

*Instead of moving from 11 to 15, at this stage of the game, let the play be changed, as follows:

19 to 16 | 12 to 19 | 11 to 15

Which three moves will make it a draw Game.

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Latest from England.

Mercury Office Charleston, March 9—1 o'clock, P. M.

By the Mary Catharine, arrived this morning, we have received Liverpool papers to the 13th ult inclusive. The prospect of war between France and Spain is strengthened by the London papers and by accounts from Paris. The Spanish Minister had received orders from the Cortes to leave Paris. The Duke D'Angouleme's baggage had left Paris for the frontiers, and several trains of artillery and regiments of troops had set out for the Spanish frontier. Spanish bonds in London 35.—It is asserted in the French papers that the armies of France will not pass the Pyrenees before March. Consols on the 11th February at 12 o'clock, 73½. Markets for cotton lively and a small improvement. Wheat was up in England.

LONDON, February 11.

City, half past 12 o'clock.—The alarm in the money market continues excessive. Consols which closed yesterday at 74½ opened at 74, and declined to 73; since then a reaction has taken place, and this moment they are at 73½. Spanish Bonds have declined from 37 to 35.

Paris papers of Sunday last have arrived, which inform us that the address of the Chamber of Deputies to his Majesty, in the form in which it was presented to the Chamber, was adopted, after a stormy discussion, in a secret session by a majority of 202 to 93; all the amendments proposed to it having been rejected.

The Seo d'Urgel has been taken by Mina. The brave, the heroic Romagosa, has abandoned a place which was destitute of provisions: two convoys which the Baron d'Etoles sent to the Seo never arrived.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday, Feb. 4.

This being the day to which Parliament was prorogued for the dispatch of business, it was opened by commission. The Lord Chancellor read the Speech, which was as follows:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you in Parliament, his Majesty's efforts have been unremittingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe.

"Faithful to the principles which his Majesty has promulgated to the world, as constituting the rule of his conduct, his Majesty declined being party to any proceedings at Verona, which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain on the part of Foreign Powers. And his Majesty has since used, his most anxious endeavours and good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish Governments; and to avert, if possible the calamity of war between France and Spain.

"In the East of Europe his Majesty flatters himself that peace will be preserved, and his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from other powers, assurances of their unaltered disposition to cultivate with his Majesty those friendly relations which it is equally his Majesty's object on his part to maintain.

"We are further commanded to apprize you, that discussions having long been pending with the Court of Madrid, respecting depredations committed on the commerce of his Majesty's subjects in the West Indian Seas, and other grievances of which his Majesty had been under the necessity of complaining, those discussions have terminated in an admission by the Spanish government of the justice of his Majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for a satisfactory reparation.

We are commanded to assure you that his Majesty has not been unmindful of the Address presented to him by the two Houses of Parliament with respect to the Foreign Slave Trade.

"Propositions for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by his majesty's Plenipotentiary in the conferences at Verona, and there have been added to the Treaties upon this subject already concluded between his majesty and the governments of Spain and the Netherlands, articles which will extend the operation of those Treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy; and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of the last year.

"This diminution of charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the Revenue, has produced a surplus exceeding his Majesty's expectation. His Majesty trusts, therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, and affecting public credit, to make a further considerable reduction in the burdens of his people.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"His majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his person and government, which his majesty received in his late visit to Scotland have made the deepest impression upon his heart.

"The provision which you made in the last session of Parliament for the relief of the distresses in considerable districts in Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects, and his majesty recommends to your consideration such measures of internal regulation as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquility of that country, and to improve the habits and condition of the people.

Deeply as his Majesty regrets the continued depression of the Agricultural interest, the satisfaction with which his Majesty contemplates the increasing activity which prevades the manufacturing districts and the flourishing condition of our commerce in most of its principal branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion that the progressive prosperity of so many of the interests of the country cannot fail to contribute to the gradual improvement of that great interest, which is the most important of them all."

FROM THE ETOILE.

Paris, Tuesday evening, Feb. 4.—The sitting of the Chamber of Peers yesterday was very remarkable.

Several Peers spoke in the same sense as the whigs might have done in the House of Peers in England, and in a war undertaken against the military insurrection, the sovereignty of the people, and for the freedom of the King, they showed themselves much more struck with the dangers than with the honour of such an undertaking.—The opposition on the left wished to introduce into the address to the King, proposed by the Duke de Levis, an amendment to the same effect as the articles we have read for the last two or three months in the Constitutionnel and Pilote upon peace and war. The Minister of Finance (Villele) and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, took upon themselves all the responsibility of the speech from the Crown, and both professed openly "that France would act as France, and that she would not lay down her arms till order should be restored to Spain." The Minister of Finance observed how important it was to France not only as a point of honor, but as a positive interest that the dynasty of the Bourbons should not be shaken at Madrid.

After the speech of the Minister of Finance against the amendment, which depicted war as replete with dangers to our dearest interests (which is not true in any manner) a part of the opposition was so impressed with this that they proposed another amendment—the Chamber rejected the amendment, and adopted the address by a great majority.

The Duke of San Lorenzo received yesterday from the government of the Cortes the order to quit Paris immediately with his legation.

Count Lagarde, our Ambassador, has left Madrid.

A letter from Brest, of the 21st January, furnishes the following details: "The courier brought yesterday orders to fit out immediately the Centaure of 80 guns, and the Flora frigate. We have already in our harbour two 74's, a ship of the line cut down, two frigates and several corvettes.—They are all ready to sail. Orders have been given to re-establish the Semaphores on the coasts; powder, balls, bombs, have been sent to Bayonne; levies of sailors are already ordered here, and will be ordered also in parts of France.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—An order having been received at the custom house here to submit certain females, known by nickname of *Duffers*, on their arrival from France, to a rigorous search for contraband property, on Friday 1st, when the packet arrived at Dover, it was discovered that a number of these women were on board, and the officers in consequence, were on the alert. As soon of the packet was moored, a general rush was made by these women to gain the quay, (where there could not be less than 200 persons assembled to witness this scene,) they were opposed in their design by the officers, who were violently obstructed, and even assaulted. One female was so terrified, that she went into strong hysterics, and was ultimately dragged on shore, with her apparel much torn, and shrieking dreadfully. In this unpleasant business, the officers behaved with great moderation, and succeeded in detaining several of these women; and, upon a general searching of them, about 80 pounds of tea, and several pieces of Bandanna handkerchiefs were taken from their persons; and, among other novelties, one of these pretended females turned out to be *a man!*—*Courier.*

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

Two vessels have arrived at Boston from Gibraltar, which bring papers of that place to the 19th of February, and verbal intelligence to the 22d.—It was stated that the mail which arrived on the 22d, brought information that hostilities between France and Spain had actually commenced; and it is understood that letters from the American house of Hill and Blodget, confirm the intelligence. But by a recurrence to dates, it will be found that this report is entitled to no more confidence than that received a few days since from St. Ubes and Lisbon. Gibraltar is at the farthest point of the Peninsula from France, and the dates even from Cadiz, the nearest Spanish town of importance, appear to be only to the 9th of February. At the last advices, the French Commanders had not left Paris—the army was not assembled—the country was filled with snow—and the Pyrenees were next to impassable. Actual hostilities, therefore, could not have taken place, unless by some slight skirmish of straggling patroles; and all these rumors, probably have grown out of the war speech of the French King. In what manner this speech was received by the *faithless* "Army of the Faith," will be seen by the Proclamation of O'Donnel, commander of an Ultra Royal force in Navarre, encouraging his troops, recommending them to cultivate union and discipline, and flattering them with soon reaching Madrid, and restoring to his legitimate rights, a descendant of Henry IV.

At Cadiz, tranquility had been restored. The mere reading of the riot act, it seems was sufficient to induce the malcontents to disperse.

The Cortes have empowered government to receive produce in payment of taxes, for the purposes of victualling the fortresses, and places where magazines are to be established—to use all means (including distress) to enforce payment, and to collect, by anticipation, those which will become due on the 30th June next.

The civil war continued; but a Gibraltar paragraph of Feb. 17, says the Governor of Lerida has communicated to government a dispatch he had received from Gen. Mina's head-quarters at Adrall, under date the 3d inst. announcing the surrender of the forts of Urgel; and accordingly, a vote of thanks to the General and to his army passed the Cortes on the 6th, *nem diss.* and they were declared to have deserved well of the country.

The Constitutional General Rottor, had burnt San Llorens de Dorun, alias Pitus, and all the country houses within one league, because the inhabitants were unfriendly to the Constitution.

On the 4th, six individuals, confined in the prison of Grenada, on a charge of conspiracy against the system, were massacred by the mob who forced the door open in the first hours of the night.

The Royalists remained in Huete on the 9th, and Count Abispal was only waiting for troops from Valencia to attack them. He had sent an engineer to drain the ground near the town, as it was so much covered with water by the late rains as to render it impassable to artillery.

Brigadier Plasencia, who was taken prisoner in the action near Brihuega, has been allowed to return to Madrid. He is said to be indebted for his release to a want of union between some of the leaders of the factions.

Count Abispal commander of the Provinces of Madrid, *ad interim*, has two brothers in the Royalist army, from one of whom he has lately received a letter, reproaching him for the disgrace he has brought upon his family by deserting to the Constitutionalists, and challenging him to lead on his troops and meet the army of the faith.

In the sitting of the Cortes of the 15th, it was resolved THAT THE KING SHOULD REPAIR TO CORUNNA, and on the 16th, his Majesty with the royal family, was to set out for that place.

FROM PERU.

The expedition which sailed from Lima in October against Upper Peru, had according to the latest accounts arrived at different points of the coast—but having no means of getting water and provisions nor mules for transportation, and withal being sickly—they would in all probability be compelled to return to Lima. The coast of Peru and Pisca south is a desert, and no vegetation occurs within 40 and in most parts 80 miles of the coast, except in the small valleys through which the rivers discharge; and at these places, with the exception of Quica and Arica, there is no landing. The troops of the expedition amounted to 4000 (in 40 transports convoyed by a frigate and two sloops of war,) consisting of 800 Chilenos under Gen. La Cruz, 800 Peruvians under Col. Miller, 1200 Buenos Ayreans under Gen. Alvarado, and 1200 Colombians, the whole under the direction of Alvarado.

General Jose de la Mar is the Chief of the Junta of the government. The Marquis Torre Tagle, commander in chief in Lima. The Congress were in session; Gen. San Martin was expected in Lima; part of his staff had arrived from Chili. He had been to the Baths of Cocanes, in Chili, for the benefit of his health. The troops remaining consisted of 3000 Colombians at the village of Maraflores, one league from Lima; 2500 Peruvians and Buenos Ayrean troops in the Capital; and the militia, consisting of all able bodied men between the ages of 16 and 50. The latter are garrisoned in Lima and the Castles of Callao.

General La Serna, the Vice Roy, was at Cuzco with 5500 troops. General Canterac commands in Arequipa in the place of General Ramirez who has returned to Spain. He has 4000 troops. The troops at Jauja consist of 2500 fine men, and the advance under that of Valdez of 1000 men in the neighborhood of Canete. No fears were entertained by the Royalists in Upper Peru. The whole coast was completely abandoned, and without the aid of mules, the Patriot army could never reach the first range of the Cordilleras.

On the 29th December a new commercial regulation was enforced in Lima, to prevent all foreign merchants from receiving consignments—and, also, to prevent all foreign vessels from trading from one part of the coast to another.

FROM LIMA AND RIO JANEIRO.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—The elegant brig Harriet, Capt. Mathew Kelly, from Lima, and forty-three days from Rio Janeiro, arrived below last night. Capt. K. who came up to the steam boat Maryland, has politely communicated for the American the following interesting intelligence.

A revolution had taken place in Chili, and an army was on its march from Concepcion against Santiago. The crops in Chili were good; American flour was prohibited, and eighty per cent. duty charged on all their imports from the United States.

The Brazillian Congress had not assembled, and it was doubtful if they ever would. Some of the provinces refused to send deputies. Pernambuco had declared for a republic.

Morales.—The last news from this uncommon warrior, is the following, from a Havana paper of March 7.

"On the 23d of Feb. arrived at the port of Holguin, Capt. D. Manuel Carmona, who left Maracaibo on the 13th of said month, and positively announced that *Gen. Morales entered Caraccas with his army;* a deputation had previously sallied out of the city to welcome him, and had met him at a distance of 10 leagues. Our informant further says that the ship *San Plabo* had arrived at Puerto Cabello, with troops and money, and that a circular order had been sent to the respective commandants of land forces, that all strangers who should be taken in arms, should be *put to death within three hours of their capture.*"

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated February 15.

"We are still uncertain as to the question of war. If we judge from appearances here, it is certain; but as England is trying to prevent it, and if it takes place without her consent will take part against France, I think the chances are in favor of a continuation of peace.

"The accounts you will receive from both sides the channel will enable you, perhaps, to form a more correct idea of the matter than I can at present. In the mean time prices of produce continue high, and generally France is suffering all the inconveniencies of war."

Another British fleet in the West Indies.

NORFOLK, March 23.—Capt. Frizell, of the British schooner Phœnix, arrived at Charleston from Grenada, informs that a fleet of 12 sail, (two gun brigs and ten schrs.) had arrived at Barbadoes, and proceeded for Jamaica—their object being to protect the West India trade from the pirates of Cuba.

Capt. F. also states, that it was reported that Commodore Owen had received orders from England, countermanding the instructions relative to the Island of Cuba, under which he sailed.

The late Foreign News.

What will ultimately be the result of the present agitated state of affairs in France and Spain, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, remains to be seen. We do not wish to hazard any opinions that might lead to any unwarrantable speculations; but certainly the news, after the most cautious examination we have been enabled to give it, is of a decidedly hostile complexion. We do not see how a War can be arrested, unless the Spaniards are untrue to themselves—of which, we will not permit even the anticipation. We know there are those on both sides of the water, who entertain doubts, or rather hopes, that peace will be preserved. Now we do not suppose that the King of France would write himself down, in the face of all Europe, *a fool*, by delivering such a Speech, if he had any doubts on the subject, or if he had not been fully resolved upon a belligerent attitude. And it will be seen by the news of to-day, that the language of the French Chambers, is even more menacing and more war-like, than the Speech from the Throne. And the war measures are supported by overwhelming majorities. An important debate took place in the French Chamber of Deputies, on the 24th of February, upon a motion for voting *one hundred millions* for extraordinary expenses. The Chamber not being full, no vote was taken. The speech of M. de Villele, says the Courier of the 26th of February, shows that France is determined upon war, and may be expected to order her army to enter Spain forthwith. The belief is that it will have passed the Pyrenees by the 12th of March. An article from Bayonne, of the 19th February, says: "It appears that orders will be issued from the 25th February, to put the troops *en echelon* along the extreme frontier."

While others have been waiting for a formal manifesto, or declaration of war, we have supposed it more probable that the King's Speech was partly intended as such, and that none other would be issued. The answers of the Chambers, and the course of the debates, go to strengthen this belief. The answer of the Peers of France, to the King's Speech, contains this very significant passage—"It belonged to your Majesty alone to deliberate on the great question of War and Peace." In the discussion on the address, the Minister of Finance, (Villele) and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, took upon themselves all the responsibility of the speech from the crown; and both professed openly, *that France would act as France; and that she would not lay down her arms until order be restored in Spain.* The Minister of Finance observed how important it was to France, not only as a point of honor, but as a positive interest, that the dynasty of the Bourbons should not be shaken at Madrid.

The answer of Ferdinand to the Cortes, completely identifies his hopes, his happiness, his throne, and his life, with the noble determination of that heroic assembly. Spain must therefore be regarded as unanimously pledged to the conflict, if it be unavoidable. The Spanish King, with a spirit which honors him, promises to lead his armies in person against the invaders of his country.

One account says, the warlike declarations of the Allies, had emboldened the Royalists in Spain, and it appears that a division of the Army of the Faith had made an attempt to take Madrid by surprize; in which attempt, however, they failed.

An important debate took place in the House of Commons, on the answer to the speech of the British King, from which some idea may be formed of the popular feeling in England, as it respects the projected crusade against the Peninsula. His majesty gives no intimation as to the course he intends to pursue; but Mr. Peel, and others of the ministry, give us to understand that they will adhere to a neutral policy. Sir James M'Intosh, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Denman, champions always of the rights of man, distinguished themselves in the debate on this subject, and openly vindicated a war by England in support of Spain. Lord Liverpool praised the leaders of the Spanish revolution, as having conducted it with unexampled innocence and moderation. Indeed the threatened war seems to excite but one common feeling of indignation. The speeches of Lord Liverpool, Mr. Brougham, and others, were translated into Spanish, and sent to Madrid.

Mr. Huskisson has been returned to the House of Commons from Liverpool.

Mr. Vansittart has been promoted to the peerage, under the title of Lord Boxley. Mr. F. Robinson has been appointed in his place as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The subject of the Slave Trade, it is said, was brought by the British Envoy before the Congress at Verona, and the treaties between Great Britain, Spain and the Netherlands, have been placed on a better foundation with regard to it. It is said that the French army, in different divisions, was expected to enter Spain about the middle of March.

At a dinner given at the termination of the Norwich election, Mr. Canning was in the chair. When he was toasted, he delivered a speech, in which he observed, that he was determined to support the most liberal principles, and was proud in stating, that the nation was never more able to support them in the event of her being compelled to take up arms.

An immense coinage is about to take place in St. Petersburgh, for which purpose an extraordinary quantity of gold has been sent from London by the way of Paris and Frankfort.

An injunction has been granted in England to restrain certain bankers there from sending money out of the country alledged to be for the Peruvian Government, under what is called the Peruvian Loan.

A very severe snow storm occurred in England on the 1st Feb. and lasted incessantly till the 5th. The roads were entirely blocked up, the snow lying level with the tops of the hedges. Six mails from Edinburgh were due at Newcastle on the 8th, and none were expected for several days, though several hundreds of persons were employed in clearing the roads. The bodies of several people were dug out of the snow who had perished in the storm, and it was supposed many more would be discovered.

MONTREAL, March 21

Deplorable Accidents.—The wife of a farmer in the parish of St. Eustache, having a kettle of soap upon the fire, in taking it off, one of her children unfortunately fell into it, while she held another in her arms. In despair she threw this last child upon a bed, while she flew to rescue the other from the kettle; but alas! it was already dead.—When the mother had recovered a little from the agitation into which she was thrown by this melancholy accident, she returned to the child she had thrown upon the bed, but found it also dead. To add to this misfortune, a third child who had been left in the stable by the father, who run into the house upon hearing the cries of his wife, was found killed by a horse.

Weekly Compendium.

On Wednesday, three boys aged eleven, twelve and thirteen years, were convicted at the Mayor's court of having stolen out of a cellar in Market-street, four pieces of flannel, the property of Mr. J. S. Robbins. The court have not yet passed sentence on them.

We understand from one of the proprietors of the steam boat Pennsylvania, (represented to have been sunk in the late gale,) that the injury sustained is trifling and was owing to the sea breaking in her windows; that she will be ready (as contemplated) to run on Monday next on the line to New-York, at 6 o'clock in the morning.

WILLIAM PENN.—It is stated that there is now building, from part of the elm tree under which William Penn made the treaty of amity with the Indians, a model for a monument intended to be erected in commemoration of that important event.

A negro boy was accidentally killed on Tuesday afternoon in Arch-street, between Front and Second streets. He attempted to pass up an alley by the side of a house which some workmen were employed in pulling down, when a brick fell from the chimney and struck him on the head.

The Sea Serpent again.—Capt. Thomas, of the brig Abigail, arrived at Mobile, from New-York on the 25th Feb. in lat. 28 41, lon. 86½, saw a fish judged to be between 50 and 60 feet in length—head as long as a large boat, body appeared to be full of joints; velocity estimated at 18 miles per hour. All on board had a distinct view of the monster.

Michael Doak Dennis, a foreigner, for many years on board of a man a war, but who had lately undertaken to preach the gospel, has been sentenced to three month's imprisonment, for abusing and insulting a respectable married woman, at Newburyport, by using lewd and offensive language.

Another Mississippi Steam Boat lost.—The Edwardsville Spectator of the 1st instant, says—"The steam boat James Ross, commanded and partly owned by Capt. John Hews, of Louisville, Ky. was last week sunk in the Mississippi, at St. Louis, by the breaking up of the ice.

A Gas-Light company, for the City of New York, has been incorporated by the Legislature of that state.

The brig Parthian, Nye, has arrived at New Bedford from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the 17th February. Capt. Nye states, that, on the 16th, intelligence was received at Lisbon, that *hostilities had commenced* between France and Spain.

A law has been passed by the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, and been approved by the British King, for the total abolition of tythes in that province.

More Piracy.—A letter from Havana, received at the Charleston Courier office, by the schr. Eliza and Polly, dated the 11th inst. says—"A French ship arrived here yesterday, which had been robbed, to windward, of her cargo of wine, &c. She was taken in amongst the Keys, and all her cargo taken out. She came in here quite light, with mast and yards down, to enable her to stand up. Also, arrived same day, a Portland brig, which had been robbed on the south side of the island, of every thing—no sails left except her fore-sail and fore-top-mast-stay-sail."

The Legislature of Maryland passes more acts in a session, we believe, than any other in the Union. At its last session it passed 223.

Capitol.—The Capitol at Washington is 350 feet in front, and covers more than one and a half acres. The height to the top of the centre dome is 120 feet. The length of the Representatives' Hall is 90 feet, and height 60 feet. The Senate Chamber is 74 feet long and 42 broad.

We understand that Selleck Osborne, a native poet of considerable eminence, is about publishing in a volume, the various fugitive pieces from his pen that have appeared, at different times, in the public prints.

A second edition of Mr. Carey's *Vindiciæ Hibernicæ*, is advertised to appear in the month of July or August; the arrangement of this edition will be greatly improved, and the quantity of matter nearly doubled.

Bell's Weekly Messenger reports the speech of the King of Great Britain to have been universally approved. In the House of Commons, the address was carried unanimously without amendment, and with almost a general cheering of the members. This is an occurrence that has not had a parallel for many years.

The United States' frigate Congress, captain Biddle, was at St. Jago de Cuba on the 2d ult.

The British brig Flora, from Charleston, for Liverpool, has been lost, with all hands, off Holyhead.

Iron Lanyards.—Mr. Rogers, a gentleman of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has invented and obtained a patent for a new method of setting up and securing ship's shrouds. Chains are used instead of Landyards, and the shrouds are tightened by a moveable Screw of such power, that one man can with ease, set up the rigging; securing, at any time, every half inch gained from the slack or stretch of the shrouds. For a ship of 300 tons each chain will weigh about 30lbs. and considering their durability, are probably cheaper than rope Lanyards. The apparatus, had been exhibited at Merchants' Hall, Boston, and approved by many competent judges.

Distressing.—Was wrecked on the night of the 23d March on Great Egg Harbor beach, the schr. Thames, Capt. Winant, from Richmond bound to New-York; cargo, coal and tobacco. The vessel struck on the beach about 11 o'clock P. M. when the captain and two of the crew, together with the passengers, nine in number, got into the rigging. The mate with two of the seamen left the vessel in the boat, and reached the shore in safety. The next day at day light the wreck was seen bottom upwards, and all that remained on the wreck were drowned. The following are the names of the persons lost:—Peter Winant, Captain; Robert Henning, seaman; Nathaniel Lancaster, do; George Williamson, passenger; Sam'l. Moore, do.; Henry Brooks, do.; Joseph Scott, do.; Mrs. Sarah Forname and her child. The most of their bodies were found during three days, and interred. The cargo was chiefly lost.

Hayti.—The Imports from Hayti, for the last ...ary year amounted, in value, to $2,341,817; ...l the exports to this island, now a well organ... ...l Republic, $1,746,107. Were the indepen... ...ce of Hayti, which she has actually maintained ... 30 years, once acknowledged by our govern... ...nt and a treaty of commerce formed with the ...tive rulers, this amount of export would be in... ...ased in a twelve month, to a million more, by ... profitable shipment of our *coarse home manu...* ...ures which are now subjected to a much high... duty than is demanded for similar articles ...ught from England.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

Detroit, March 7.—Last week a manuscript vo...me, of between 3 and 4 hundred pages, was dis...vered by Col. Edwards, of this town, under one ...his buildings. The book is in a tolerable state ...preservation, and is one of the finest specimens ...Penmanship that we have ever seen. It has tra...elled the round of the literary circle of this place ...r the last four or five days, and it still remains a ...ystery! The characters in which it is written ...re unknown; they are neither Hebrew, Greek, ...or Saxon, and the only parts of it hitherto intelli...gible, are a few Latin quotations. It is now de...posited in this office, and those who are curious in ...those matters are invited to examine it.—*Gaz.*

SAVANNAH, GEO. March 19.

Fire in the Woods!—On Friday last, a destructive fire in the woods took place, in Effingham county, about 25 miles from this place, which destroyed all the negro houses, barn, and dwelling house on the plantation of Mr. J. Taylor. The fences and some of the out buildings of Mr. James Bryan, Mr. Robert Bowman and Mr. Edward Parish, shared the like fate. The fire was still raging at the time our informant left the scene of calamity—the people were turning out *en masse* to arrest its progress if possible.

TRENTON, N. J. March 31.

The Gale—Yesterday, the 30th, we experienced one of the severest storms of rain, hail, and snow, within our recollection. The wind blew fresh from the south early in the morning, and soon after sunrise brought with it gusts of rain; but hauling to the eastward, the gale was attended with sleet, snow, and hail—and gradually veering to the north, increased in power and violence, till it blew a tremendous gale, prostrating trees and fences most exposed to its force. From ten to one o'clock the gale was at its height, and blew with uncommon violence. It continued however throughout the day a most violent tempest and with a steadiness and force seldom witnessed in this part of the country.

During the height of the storm, about 1 o'clock, the Steam boat stages from New Brunswick came on with the passengers for Philadelphia. A most melancholy disaster befel one of them, passing through Bloomsbury, just below this place. While the driver checked his horses in turning out to avoid a fallen tree in the road, a large Lombardy Poplar was precipitated upon the stage containing seven passengers, and crushed it to the ground.—One of the passengers was instantly killed, and 3 others badly wounded. The deceased, we are informed, was a circus rider, by the name of *Buzelem*, from New York, on his way to Philadelphia; the two others most severely injured, *McClelland* and *Clark*. One of whom, with the corpse of the deceased, lies at a neighbouring house, where they were taken in as soon as cleared from the wreck. The driver and horses escaped without injury.

Extract of a Letter, dated

HARTFORD (Conn.) March 29.

You will recollect that some three years since, one *Thrall, a tolerationist*, reputed to be crazy, (but who talks more rationally than half of them) entered the State House while the County Court were in session, and pulled the Chief Judge from the bench. The same man came to town last week, and was very noisy about the streets, discussing the merits of some political characters, and among others, that of Judge Niles, of the Times newspaper—talking in this style: "Who is John M Niles?" "Where did he come from? Poquonnoc," &c. &c. I understand that Judge Niles committed him to jail for disturbing the peace; and after being there a day or two, he was let out on a promise to go home, which he did.—But today, he came to town again, and about noon, went into Niles's office, with a pretty large stick in his hand—attacked the Judge by laying it over his head, and beat him badly. The Judge soon called for assistance, and with the aid of several persons, Thrall was secured.

Providential Escape.—A Mr. Scarlet, together with his wife and three small children, were descending the mountain near the bottle-factory, in Middlebury, Vermont, when on the brink of a frightful precipice, one of his horses stumbled. In recovering, the check rein became entangled, and rendered the team unmanageable. At this critical moment, Mrs. S. sprang from the sleigh, and had no sooner caught one horse by the head, than the other was dangling over the precipice, sustained in the harness by his mate, who still kept his ground. While in this situation, Mrs. S. threw out her children, and the instant she had cleared herself from the sleigh, the horse which still remained upon the brink, leaped off! The horses and sleigh were precipitated forty feet, where they met with an obstruction by which they were disengaged from each other, and thence descended *ninety feet!* One was killed, but the other was found alive and standing, without any material fracture. His preservation is said to be owing to his striking upon a spungy accumulation of ice and snow upon the surface of the river which winds along at the base of the mountain.

There has been found in the ruins of Pompeii, in the toilette of a lady, a small chrystal box of Rouge, which now remains in the Museum of Naples, whilst the body it was intended to adorn, must have long been reduced to a powder, perhaps in quantity as little as this monument of perishable vanity.

THEATRICAL.

The Theatrical corps which has been performing in Baltimore through the winter, are now on a visit to Harper's Ferry, Vir. where they intend playing for a few weeks.

A shocking catastrophe has occurred at the Theatre Royal, Newcastle. While playing "Tom and Jerry," a false alarm of fire was given, and such was the rush to leave the theatre, that seven persons were killed, and many injured.

It is said that one of the most esteemed actors of the day is shortly to turn the tables upon the nobility who have chosen partners from the Theatre, by leading to the altar a lady of nearly the highest rank among subjects, with a fortune commensurate with her station.—*London paper.*

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, April 5, 1823.

☞ There is an apology due to several of our friends, whose communications have not received that attention from us which their merits deserve; this is owing, as may be perceived, to the dispute (now closed,) between two or three or more favoured minstrels whose notes have often cheered our poet's corner; but unfortunately one of whom has happened to strike upon the wrong key. Having indulged this controversy to the exclusion of several articles now on file, and fearful that we may have already too far occupied our columns with a subject which cannot be interesting to the generality of our readers, we must decline publishing any thing further on this head, *pro* or *con.*

PHILADELPHIA RECORDER.

The first number of a weekly newspaper under the above title is this day published and delivered—Subscribers who do not receive their papers in the course of the day, are requested to leave their address at the Book-store of S. POTTER, & Co. No. 85 Chesnut street. Terms of the Recorder, Three Dollars per annum.

☞ Subscriptions to the Philadelphia Recorder will be thankfully received at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.

The news from England, which we publish to-day, will be found highly interesting. The question as to peace or war has been ultimately settled. The French grand army, 100,000 strong, under the Duke d' Angouleme, has reached the frontiers of Spain, ready to cry "havock, and let slip the dogs of war." The *holy* alliance, which was entered into for the avowed object of preserving the peace of Europe, will prove itself now to be a great obstacle in preventing the full development of that noble design, by their hasty measures to subjugate the liberties of Spain.

The ship *Six Brothers*, captain Mason, arrived at Marseilles, on the 26th January. The Rev. Mr. SUMMERFIELD, was a passenger.

He has addressed a letter to a friend in New York, dated Marseilles, Feb. 7, of which the following is an extract:

"My health is somewhat better than when I left you; indeed, considering the dampness of a sea atmosphere, and rendered still more so by the rain which fell *every day*, more or less, until we entered the straits of Gibraltar, it is remarkably so. I am now reaping the advantages of the voyage more than I was able to do at sea."

Counterfeit *Three* Dollar Notes of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, are in circulation. The *genuine* Notes of this denomination have been called in.

There is a short and favourable notice of the New England Tale in the Gentleman's Magazine for December 1822.—The writer of the review, in speaking of Great Britain and America, after passing some compliments on our countryman, Washington Irving, observes "We feel that both sides have much to forgive and to forget, and greatly do we lament that the hour of reconciliation should be retarded, and that unfriendly prejudices should be still encouraged, by the contemptuous sneers and the bitter sarcasms of the first Literary Journal in the world." To the above is annexed the following note—"We allude to the Quarterly Review, every number of which teems with sarcastic bitterness towards America and her Literature."

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The bill extending the charter of the Bank of the Northern Liberties for ten years, and the bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars to improve the navigation of the Susquehannah river have passed both branches of the legislature.

The Governor has signed the bill to extend the charter of the Philadelphia Bank.

On the 27th, the Senate refused to consider the half way Bridge Bill.

Application has been made to the Society of Friends in Great Britain for pecuniary relief for the Greeks who fled from Turkish barbarity in the island of Scio, and are now in great distress for the necessaries of life at Trieste and Ancona. A Friend has furnished documents connected with this subject, which contain a detail of circumstances that cannot fail to chill the blood of every person who reads it with horror. Out of more than 100,000 inhabitants who resided upon that delightful island not more than 1000 or 1200 remain:—the rest have been butchered, or reduced to slavery, or have fled to other places for the preservation of their lives.

Forty thousand are computed to have been massacred, and nearly fifty thousand doomed to the most abject and degrading servitude: the remainder, supposed to be about 20,000, escaped, and are scattered in different directions, exposed to, or actually suffering all the miseries of want. A small number of persons in England subscribed £700 sterling; and a highly respected committee of Friends was appointed to solicit and receive further contributions. We regret that we have not room for the publication of all the documents.

Our readers no doubt remember that last year considerable disturbances occurred at the election for Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary.—It was hoped that at the annual election, which took place on Tuesday last, they would have been more tranquillized. The two parties proceeded to the election, and each declared their candidates duly chosen. On Thursday a large number of the Bishop's party proceeded to the Church and took possession of it for the purpose of worshipping in it on the following Sunday. A large concourse of citizens filled the street opposite the scene of action to a late hour on Thursday night, and from an early one yesterday morning it presented the same scene. About noon the partisans of the Rev. Mr. Hogan expressed a determination to dislodge their opponents by force of arms: but by the intervention of the Mayor and Aldermen, a suspension of hostilities was effected; the parties entered into a compromise, we understand, to submit the question to the test of a new election, and that party which may form the minority to surrender their right to the Church.

The devastations of the equinoctial storm, which took place last Sunday, appear to have spread far and wide. From all parts of the country we learn of the destruction of fences, outhouses, &c. A number of vessels at the wharves of this city were sunk, and others dismasted and otherwise considerably injured. New-York, Baltimore, and the other sea-ports we have heard from, have suffered materially. We may expect to hear of considerable destruction and distress among the vessels upon our coast.

Was found dead, a Female Infant, in the Public Lot, in Race, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, on the morning of the 30th ult. with a linen rag tied tight around its neck, it being laid there by some person or persons unknown.

Also, was found drowned, a White Man, unknown, at Callowhill-street wharf, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on a blue coat, with metal buttons, light cassimere pantaloons, a white shirt, a red striped neck handkerchief, woollen stockings, and shoes. JOHN DENNIS, Coroner.

April 1st, 1823.

From the Baltimore Patriot, April 3.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The Bremen ship Weitburge, capt. Myer, from Bremen, via Plymouth, for Baltimore, was driven ashore after losing three anchors and her rudder, on Wind Mill point, near the Rappahannock, on Sunday morning last—she afterwards bilged. Her sails, rigging, &c. &c. have been saved, and brought up here in a craft. Afflicting to relate, the ship *lost all her crew and passengers!* The bodies of a woman and child had floated ashore. Several vessels, mostly small, were also drove ashore, names, &c. not ascertained, and went to pieces.

FROM HAVANA—IMPORTANT.

Baltimore, April 3.—From captain FARREN, of the schooner General Jackson, arrived here this day, in 11 days from Havana, we learn that it was generally expected, when he sailed, that a revolution would take place there. Business was in consequence at a stand. Great exertions were making to export property from the place. One commercial house had employed eight ships to carry their property to Europe. There had been several attempts at revolt, but they had been suppressed.

Captain FARREN states that the pirates near Havana were more bold and desperate than ever. They were making captures daily in sight of the Moro.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. J. Kemper, HENRY VAN SCHAICK, of Cambridge, N. Y. to HARRIET D. SHAY, daughter of John D. Shay, of this city.

At Chambersburg, (Penn.) on Thursday, the 27th ult. by the Rev. D. Denny, Mr. SAMUEL GILLESPIE, Merchant, of this city, to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lindsay, of the former place.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Mayer, Dr. GEORGE B. WOOD to Miss CAROLINE HAHN, daughter of Peter Hahn, Esq.

On Tuesday, the 25th ult. by the Rev. L. C. Clay, MATTHIAS HOLSTEIN, Esq. of Norristown, to Miss SARAH FASTBURN, of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Geo. Boyd, Mr. JOSEPH C. COPPUCK, Merchant, of Mount Holly, N. J. to Miss MARY M. daughter of Capt. John Graves, of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. HENRY BIRD, to Miss ELEANOR, daughter of the late Dr. Blaney, of this city.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. J. Canby, Mr. *Samuel Patterson*, to the amiable Miss *Mary Powell*, all of Kent county, Del. Mr. Patterson was a widower three weeks and two days.

DIED,

On Friday morning, after a severe illness, GEO. M. son of Joseph S. Rory, in the 7th year of his age. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the N. E. corner Vine and Third streets, on Sunday at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On the 3d instant, Mr. JAMES FINLAYSON, aged 27.

On Monday last, Mrs. MARY ANN GALLAGHER, consort of Mr. Peter Gallagher, printer.

On Sunday morning last, Mr. GEORGE KREBS, aged 67.

On Monday night, after a short illness, Capt. JOHN NEGUS.

On Wednesday evening, after a painful illness, Mr. JOHN ALGEO, aged 36.

On Wednesday morning, after a short but severe illness, Dr. GEORGE B. KIRK.

On Thursday morning, Mr. MATHIAS WARNER, aged 52.

On Friday morning, after a long illness, Mrs. MARY REGNAULT, aged 56.

On Friday morning, Mr. GEORGE L. MORRIS, aged 43, son of the widow Smallwood.

At Germantown, on the 31st ult. Mr. JOHN MARKLE, aged 42.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	27	24	51
In New York,	28	23	51
In Baltimore,	22	7	29

☞ Any of our subscribers who may have on hand complete files of the SATURDAY EVENING POST, from the commencement of the present year, which they would be willing to sell on moderate terms, will particularly oblige the publishers by making them acquainted with the fact.

Second Edition.

We regret to learn, says the Harrisburgh Chronicle, that the Court House in the town of Erie has been burnt to the ground, and the public records destroyed with it.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on Tuesday, *sine die.*

Absconded.—A reward of $100 is offered for the apprehension of *James Scantling*, late clerk of the steamboat Fidelity, belonging to Natchez, accused of absconding with a large sum of money, and of having broken open a gentleman's trunk and stealing therefrom two bills of exchange, one for $4000 and the other for $5000. Scantling is about 24 years of age; from 5 feet 11 inches to 6 feet high; slender, fair complexion, dark brown hair, dark eyes; and wore a long brown surtout coat.

While some workmen were employed one day last week, in sinking the curb of a well, near New-Haven, some of the timbers gave way, and six men were precipitated into the well, to the depth of 36 feet.—Several of them were badly wounded.

A new and beautiful steamboat called the Constitution, has been added to the line between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The Emperor of Russia, "in order to reward the zeal with which the counsellor of State *M. Poletica* discharged the functions of Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America," has conferred on him the order of St. Waldimer of the 2d. class.

Vessels in the port of New-York, on the 1st of April—44 ships; 56 brigs; 108 schooners; 239 sloops.—In all, 447.

Samuel Selden, an insane man, walked deliberately into Seaman's Creek, near Middletown, (Conn.) a few days since, and was drowned before he could be rescued.

Two females have been found dead in the streets of Baltimore, who came to a disgraceful death by the disgusting habit of intemperance.

The court house and jail at Elizabeth town, Essex county, N. J. was burnt down on the 11th March. It is believed that the fire was caused by one of the prisoners.

The Bridgeport (Con.) Courier says the storm was so violent at that place that divine service, which was commenced, was suspended in the several churches throughout the day. Some few light buildings, fences, trees, &c. were demolished in the vicinity.

Captain Parry's Expedition.—The following paragraph, if true, is more important than any other item that has met our view. "Information has reached the Admirality from Russia, stating that our navigators had accomplished the object of their voyage, the ships having been spoken off *Icy Cape*, by several vessels belonging to Kamptschatka. If this be correct, the great geographical problem is solved, and probably our bold navigators are now on their way home, by way of the Pacific ocean." This we copy from the Southampton Chronicle, of the 27th—the latest paper received. [*London pap.*

A letter from St. Thomas, dated the 11th ult. gives the particulars of the death of Lieut. Cocke.

It appears that Lieut. C. was commander of the schr. Fox, one of the fleet under the command of Com. Porter, was approaching the harbor of Porto Rico at the time two other vessels [the Greyhound and Beagle] of the squadron were lying in port. The governor informed captain John Porter, of the Greyhound, that only two would be permitted to be in port at one time, but Capt. P. could not communicate with the approaching schooner in consequence of the heavy surf. When she had come within gun shot of the Moro Castle, two guns with blank cartridges were fired at her, but as the captain did not think them intended for him, he stood on towards the harbor. A gun was then fired from the Moro which killed Lieut. Cocke. The schooner immediately came to anchor among the breakers, and Captain C's body was carried on shore and buried with military honors. The three schooners then proceeded to join the squadron and communicate with the Commodore, since which nothing has been heard at St. Thomas from them. On the receipt of the melancholy news, the American vessels in port hoisted their colours half mast.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal of April 2.

Horrid Transaction.—On Sunday morning last about day break, a man by the name of Stephen Jones broke into the house of Mr. William Dean, in the south part of this town, with an axe. The room he entered was occupied as a sleeping room by Mrs. Luckey, the mother in law of Mr. Dean, who was then in bed with three of Mr. D's little children. Jones immediately commenced an attack on the old lady and the children with the axe, and before Mr. D. who slept in another part of the house, and was alarmed by the screaming of the children, could come to their rescue, mangled them in such a shocking manner, as to leave it very doubtful whether they will survive. Jones pretends to be deranged—he is said to be from Dover. Mr. Dean secured him and brought him to jail, where he is now safely lodged.

☞ The Rev. THOMAS F. KING, from New-York, by divine permission, will preach in the Universalist Church, in Lombard street, to-morrow morning and evening.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. Booth's last appearance but one.

This Evening, April 5,

Will be presented, the Musical Play of

THE MOUNTAINEERS.

Octavian	Mr. Booth
Bulcazan Muley	Mr. Wood
Sadi	Mr. Jefferson
Floranthe	Mrs. Darley

After which, the much admired Melo Drama of

ELLA ROSENBERG,

Rosenberg	Mr. H. Wallack
Ella Rosenberg	Mrs. Darley

On Monday the Tragedy of the Distrest Mother; Orestes, Mr. Booth, and Hermione by Mrs. Duff; being her first appearance here these six years.

Mr. Warren's Benefit on Wednesday.

PRINTING,

IN all its various branches, neatly and expeditiously executed by

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER

april 5 Back of No. 53 Market street.

Public Sales at Auction.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

On Wednesday and Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, on a credit,

A valuable assortment of Fresh imported Dry Goods, in lots.

Also, a general assortment of Domestic Goods.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

ECONOMY;

OR LIGHT BY OIL, EQUAL TO CANDLES AT 8½ CENTS PER POUND.

IT is found by accurate experiment that light produced by the best Spermaceti Oil, as now selling by the subscriber, burnt in common lamps is in proportion to tallow candles at 8½ cents per pound, much safer and without the trouble of snuffing. Light from oil consumed in Argand Lamps, is in proportion to tallow candles at 7½ cents per pound, yet the common Lamps are preferable to the Argand for ordinary purposes as the latter are much too large and give more light than is generally necessary in a family.

The subscriber has also for sale a general assortment of LAMPS, WICKS and GLASSES, and every article connected with the use of oil.

JOSEPH RUSSELL,

No. 68 Chesnut street.

N. B. Oil sent to any part of the City free of expence, or may be had of the N. Bedford Oil waggon at the same prices and of the same quality, as at the store.

april 5—3t

Gibbs's Office Forever!!

OFFICIAL List of the Drawing of the 5th Class, New Series, Union Canal Lottery.

Combination.	*Register.*	*Prizes.*
*10 12 22	867	$6 00
*10 29	779	1500
*12 29		1500

All marked thus * sold at

GIBBS'S OFFICE,

No. 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

With many others too tedious to mention. Let the public now decide where the Goddess of Fortune now remains—Why ...

GIBBS's LUCKY OFFICE,

Who has for sale lucky numbers in the 6th class New Series Lottery.

april 5—1t

Come and renew your Small

Prizes in the following handsome Scheme or receive the cash for them

TO BE DRAWN ON THE 10th JULY NEXT,

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

1 of	8000	is	$8,000
1	4,000		4 000
1	2,335		2,335
1	2,000		2 000
2	1,000		2,000
4	500		2,000
10	200		2,000
36	100		3,600
72	50		3 600
432	12		5,184
3780	6		22 680
4340 Prizes.			$57,400
7140 Blanks.			

11480 Tickets.

Tickets will be sold at the original price for a few days

Tickets	$	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62½

Capital Prizes, as in the former classes, for sale at

PRATT & DAVIS'S

No. 62, Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets—where was sold the following handsome prizes in the former classes:

Combination	*Register*	
9, 15, 27,	2391 a prize of	$000
3, 15, 27,	996 do.	1 00
4, 13, 30,	1114 do.	1,000

Besides a large number of 100, 50, 25, 20, and $10 prizes. Clubs dealt with on the most liberal terms. All lottery information given gratis.

Orders from the country, post paid, will meet with the most particular attention, and after the drawing the holders advised of the fate of their Tickets.

april 5—1t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES

To be drawn on the 10th of July next.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$8000	is	$8,000
1	do	4000	is	4 000
1	do	2,336	is	2 336
1	do	2,000	is	2,000
2	do	1,000	is	2 000
4	do	500	is	2,000
10	do	200	is	2 000
36	do	100	is	3 600
72	do	50	is	3 600
432	do	12	is	5 184
3780	do	6	is	22 680
4340	Prizes.			$37,500
7140	Blanks.			

11480 Tickets. $57,400

Capital Prizes, as in former Classes, for sale at

GIBBS's

Lucky Office, No. 44 South Third St. Philadelphia.

april 5—1t

Something pleasing to those who visit Fortune's Home.

THE drawing of the 5th class of the Union Canal Lottery, took place yesterday, when tickets

No. 805 came up the capital prize of				$4000
7530	do.	do.	do.	198
3466	do.	do.	do.	1,500
4464	do.	do.	do.	1 500
851	do.	do.	do.	1 000
3899	do.	do.	do.	1,000
889	do.	do.	do.	1,000

Being seven of the capital prizes, all of which were as usual sold, at

FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S OFFICE,

127, Chesnut Street.

Where the cash has already been advanced to several of the fortunate holders and where the cash will be paid for all prizes in this lottery, whenever presented for payment.—Many of the above prizes were sold in shares and by certificates.

P. CANFIELD, tenders his sincere acknowledgements to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage received in the Union Canal Lotteries, and solicits a continuance of it in future classes.

Tickets and shares in the 6th class are now ready for sale. Capital prizes to be had as above.

april 5—1t

SPANISH DOLLARS.

10,000 SPANISH DOLLARS for sale at GIBBS's

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 44 South Third street. april 5—1

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist,

NO. 149 Chesnut street, (late of the United States Bank,) respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

Mr. V. P. will produce testimonials of skill and abilities from some of the most eminent professors and physicians of this city, and elsewhere.

april 5—3t.

THE OLIO.

"VARIETY'S THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE, THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

Unhappy difference between 'Twas and 'Tis.

When first I wed—what joy! what bliss!
'Twas then a smile, and then a kiss—
'Twas, omnia vincit amor!
But now, as Bet is fond of brawls,
And children make a thousand squalls,
'Tis, omnia vincit clamor.

Martial's Epigram on Self Murder.

When all the blandishments of life are gone,
The Coward creeps to Death, the brave live on.

ANECDOTE.—Some years ago, during the time the yellow fever prevailed in Philadelphia, one of our citizen shopkeepers took refuge in a small town in Jersey. In this place he opened his wares, the cheapness of which soon attracted customers; an old lady among others came from a distance to buy bargains, but not knowing exactly the store she made some enquiry, but as there were several stores in the town, she was desired to mention the shopkeeper's name—but this she *disremembered*, but it sounded to her something like oat-meal and salt-cup.—Whimsical as was this idea, these sounds so nearly resembled the name that the old lady was quickly put in her way to the cheap shop.

The Negro Pilot.—A ship going over Charleston Bar, with a negro pilot on board, the Captain asked him "what water she was in?" to which he answered, "*salt-water massa.*" "I know that," replied the captain, "but how much water is there?" "Eh, massa," says ebony, "*you tink me bring tin pot for measure um?*"

Mr. Lang, the editor of the N. York Gazette, pays the following *compliment* to one of his correspondents:—"It might be supposed, from the tenor of the following remarks of a *New-Yorker*, that there had been some concert between him and *Common Sense*; but we do not believe they have any knowledge of each other.

Prairie Dogs.—The Rev. Samuel Giddings, Methodist Missionary, of St. Louis, who took a tour among the Western Indians last spring and summer, gives the following account, in his journal, of these singular animals:

'*June 14, 1822.*—We passed a village of barking squirrels, or prairie dogs. They have the appearance of the grey squirrel in color and shape, but are three times as large. Their noise exactly resembles that of the smaller kind of dogs. They burrow in the earth, and are never seen far from their habitation. They live on grass and herbage; and not a spear of grass is suffered to grow within the bounds of their village. On the first appearance of danger, they flee to the mouth of their burrow, and when it comes near, they enter, and can rarely be driven out by smoke or water.—Thousands dwell in the village, forming a little community. Their burrows are from ten to twenty feet apart, with a mound of dirt at the entrance, of from one to two feet in height, which serves as a watch-tower. On the approach of danger, they raise an incessant barking. We were much annoyed during the night by the barking of these animals.'

IN THE PRESS,

AND will be published in a few days, by E. LITTELL, No. 88 Chesnut street, "*The Power of the Church distinguished from the Power of Anti-Christ, the Man of Sin.*—By Edmon Kinman." march 15—tf

BIRDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Canary Birds, Mocking Birds and Red Birds, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. N. B.—Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons. dec. 14—1y

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

SILK, *Woollen and Cotton Scourer, &c.* continues at the old stand, No. 31 Union street, where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. aug 3—tf

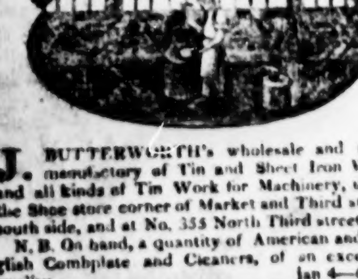
QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand aug 3—tf

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street*, between Second and Front streets, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive Shoes to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* aug 3—tf



J. BUTTERWORTH's wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and all kinds of Tin Work for Machinery, under the Shoe store corner of Market and Third street, south side, and at No. 355 North Third street.

N. B. On hand, a quantity of American and English Combplate and Cleaners, of an excellent quality. jan 4—6m

CHARLES N. ROBINSON,

CARVER AND GILDER, No. 86, Chesnut Street, has received by the late arrivals from England, a large assortment of plain and ornamented PASTEBOARD FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of Card Racks, Screens, Watch Stands, Segar Cups, &c. &c. No expence has been spared in selecting the very best articles, some of which for beauty and richness exceed any that have been before imported into this country. dec 21—tf

A. ATKINSON's
Superior Patent Spring Riding Saddles and Patent Laporte Bridles, &c.

HAVING purchased of JOHN J. MORRIS, of the city of New-York, the sole and entire right of making and vending his newly invented SPRING SEAT and SPRING POINTED SADDLES, within the city and county of Philadelphia, offers them for sale,

At his Saddle and Harness Manufactory, No. 5 North Fifth street.

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see the principle on which they are constructed.—Nearly two years' trial of the above Saddles in New-York, has rendered comments unnecessary—confident of their utility he offers them to the public, that they may decide on their superiority

The Laporte Bridles are constructed in such a manner as to curb the most vicious Horse without injuring him, and with perfect ease and safety to the rider. They are well adapted for Ladies, and persons not in the practice of riding, as it gives them full power over their Horses in cases of fright.—They can also be applied to Harness of every description. Also, for sale, an assortment of Superior STEEL and PLATED BITTS and STIRRUPS.

N. B. Gentlemen can be accommodated with Spring Saddles for trial, if required. june 15—tf

SILVEIRA & BROWNE,

WOOLEN DRAPERS AND TAYLORS, No. 83, South Second Street, between Norris' and Gray's Alleys, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand a handsome assortment of superfine Black and Blue CLOTHS, with a variety of other fashionable colours; a fine assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS of the newest fashion; together with a large assortment of PLAID CLOAKS, which will be disposed of at a very low rate. Any of the above will be made to order on the most reasonable terms, and as they are provided with the best workmen, they flatter they will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour them with their custom. nov 30—tf

DYING, SCOURING, &c.

SAMUEL BURTON, Silk, Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c. conducts his business at No. 18 BANK STREET, between Second and Third streets, a few doors below Market street.

Piece Goods dyed or restored, finished and put up in the original style. Ladies and Gentlemen's Garments, of every description, cleaned or dyed to any pattern. Merino and Cassimere Shawls cleaned or dyed to any pattern. Merino and Cassimere Shawls cleaned and pressed. Moreen Curtains scoured and water-marked. Leghorn Straw, and Chip Hats dyed and pressed.

N. B. Black for mourning on the shortest notice. march 22—tf

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, thankful for the great encouragement he has already received, wishes a continuance of the public patronage as he has a large and general assortment of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plumb and Apricot Trees, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. JOSEPH FRENCH.

N. B Catalogues to be had of the Subscriber.

Moorestown, N. J. Oct. 15, 1822. (19—6m*

BARGAINS.

CONSISTING of Knives and Forks, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Spoons, Gridirons, Coffee Mills, Skillets, Dutch Ovens, Patent Metal Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Waiters' Bread and Knife Trays, Snuffers and Trays, Flat Irons, Candlesticks, Frying Pans, Tea Caddies, Ladles, Steelyards, Curry Combs, Gimblets, Scissors, Shoe Knives and Tacks, Awl Blades, Ruffle Irons, Padlocks, Plated Castors, Britania Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Looking Glasses, &c. with a general variety of other articles not herein enumerated, all of which will be sold at lower rates than can be purchased elsewhere. CHARLES K. SERVOSS,

No. 3½ North Third street, east side, third house from Market st.

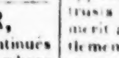
N. B. Also an assortment of TRUNKS and SHEET IRON STOVES. aug 31—1y

S. PAGE & SON,

BROKERS, SCRIVENERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, No. 8, South Fifth street. Persons having money to put out at interest, may be accommodated with a variety of property in the city or county—Also, bills, bonds, and notes of hand discounted at their office, where Real Estate of every description, Mortgages, Military Lands, Stock and Ground Rents, are bought and sold on Commission; Naturalization Papers for Aliens drawn; Pensions secured; Mechanics' Books posted; Insolvents' Petitions drawn, and their business attended to throughout; Writings of all kinds correctly executed; Money always to be had on good security, and generally in the performance of all duties or services, where in the aid of an agent or attorney, may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register of Real Estate, &c. kept open for inspection and insertion. Fifty cents charge for an entry. june 8—tf

JAMES BIRD,



Still continues the BOOT AND SHOE MAKING business, No. 25, North Tenth Street, directly opposite the Chester and Delaware Brewery, and trusts by faithful work and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. And all gentlemen and ladies who will favour him with their custom shall be attended to with fidelity. Also keeps a supply of various kinds and qualities on hand, which he can dispose of upon reasonable terms feb 15—6m

TOOTH ACHE CURED,

Instantaneously and without pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentist,

FROM LONDON,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty eight hours after, the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleansed and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

Milford's Tooth Powder.

This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache:—Price 50 cents. LOTION for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost.—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163 South Fifth, near Spruce-street.

feb. 1—6m

Just Received, per Ship Moss,

AND on hand from former importations, and for sale by the Subscriber,

Emollient Vegetable	Fancy Soaps	Rose
Sultana		Violet
Palm		Benzoin
Oriental		Lilac
Cocoanut		Bandana, &c. &c.

London Windsor Soap,
Do. Lavender Water,

Milk Roses,	Boquet Lavender,
Honey Water,	Vegetable Essence,
Extract Roses,	Pasta de Castagna.

BRUSHES and COMBS,

Of every description.

A fine Assortment of ROGERS's

PENKNIVES & SCISSORS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Morocco Work Boxes, Silver Pencil Cases & Thimbles, Velvet Purses, Purse Clasps, Cut Glass Necklace Bottles, Children's Fancy Toys, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ANNERS,
No. 141 Chesnut street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank.
oct. 3—tf

To Builders and Storekeepers.

THE Subscriber having been constantly employed above nine years making circular and straight SASH, he is enabled to make them in the neatest and best manner, at a low price. Storekeepers in want of Bulk Windows or inside Sash, would find it their advantage to employ him, as in many cases he would take part payment in goods.

JOHN GALLWAY.

No. 3 Lyndall's alley, near the S. W. corner of 12th and Walnut streets. dec 7—6m*

Returning to England.

JOHN OLDRIDGE, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that on account of the great demand for the *Balm of Columbia* in Great Britain, and particular family affairs, he intends taking his departure, with his family, in a few months, from Philadelphia, and therefore thinks it his duty to inform his patrons, that it would be well for them to *lay in a stock* of his BALM for family use, as he does not intend to leave an Agent in the United States.

Its utility as a preventative for the falling off and restoring of hair is universally allowed and approved by thousands who have used, or seen it tried; therefore it is unnecessary to enter into a long detail of its other virtues. It is now made nearly colourless, and still retains its former virtues. It is prepared and sold, as usual, at his establishments No. 55½ South Front street, and at No. 11 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, at one dollar per bottle, and 50 cents for a half bottle. Good allowance to those who purchase quantities.

jan 18—tf JOHN OLDRIDGE.

Tooth Brush Manufactory.

ANDREW MOORE, No. 119 North Third street, above Race street, Philadelphia, offers for sale, Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality.—Also, Fancy and Common Brushes, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

april 6—tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLE and PENCIL CASE MANUFACTORY, from No. 89 south Second street, to No. 45 Chesnut street, three doors above Second—Where he will continue to manufacture, and keep constantly for sale, the above Articles, of a superior quality.—He thanks his friends and the public for former favours, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

nov 16—6m JACOB STOCKMAN.

FREDERICK KLETT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, Oil and Colourman, *No 261, N. E. corner of Callowhill & Second sts.* respectfully offers to Physicians, Country Merchants, Dyers and Fullers, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs; such as Logwood, Red and Nicaragua Wood, Fustic, Turmeric, Copperas, Verdigris, Madder, Cudbear, Woad, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Cochineal, &c. Dry and Ground White Lead, Red Lead, Orange Mineral, Litharge, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Chromic Yellow, Rose Pink, Stone Ochre, Philadelphia and Patent Green, Umber, Whiting, &c.; with a general assortment of Window Glass.

☞ The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms. Prompt attention will be paid to all orders which he may be favoured with, and packed in the most careful manner. july 13—tf

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

No. 198 South street, between Fifth & Sixth streets.

WHERE a Register will be kept, in which persons in want of situations can have their names entered, if they come recommended, not otherwise. Also, persons in want of Journeymen, Apprentices, Wet Nurses, Chambermaids, Bound Boys and Girls, and Domestics of any description, can have their names entered. As no persons applying for situations at this office, are allowed to enter their names without a recommendation, those who may want useful domestics will not be liable to the impositions which have heretofore been frequently practised. march 1—tf

BOOKS.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he gives the utmost value for Libraries and small parcels of Books. Books exchanged on the most liberal terms.

EDWARD M. GREENE,
dec 21—6m No. 29, South Front street.

COLLECTING, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the Posting and Balancing of Books and Collecting Debts. All orders will be gratefully received and executed with dispatch. JAMES STEER,

Accountant and Collector, 26 Washington street, four doors above Locust.

N. B. Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Insolvents' Petitions, and all other Writings, drawn at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. jan 11—6m*

CARPETING, BEDDING, &c.

FOR SALE, at No. 295½ Market street, between 7th and 8th, a large quantity of first quality live pick'd Geese Feathers, Curled Hair, Moss, Patent Wool, & Cattails. Likewise, Ready made Feather Beds, Curled Hair, Moss, and Cattail Matrasses, Sacking Bottoms, Linen and Cotton Bed Tick, &c. Also, Superfine and Common Ingrain Carpeting, large and fashionable patterns—Venetian do. suitable for Entry Rooms and Stairs, 4-4 yds. and 5-8ths. wide. The above Goods will be sold low for cash to any amount.

jan 4—6m* ELIJAH LAWS, jr.

J. MORTIMER, 74 south Second st.

HAS constantly on sale, at reduced prices, Blank Books, Custom House and other Blanks, and Stationary in general. All the New Publications as they appear. Orders taken for European and American periodicals. Auction Books at the lowest prices. jan 4—6m*

Wholesale & Retail Ladies' Shoe Store.

THE Ladies of Philadelphia, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the Subscriber has commenced the Ladies' Shoe manufacturing business, in the stand recently occupied by T. Phillips, No. 82 Race street; where he hopes by low prices, good work, and punctuality in executing all orders, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. L. W. RYCKMAN.

sept 28—tf

JEWELLERY, &c.

SAMUEL WITHINGTON, 119 Chesnut street, returns thanks to his friends and customers for the encouragement he has received, and informs them that they can be supplied, as usual, with Jewellery in its various branches, at wholesale, of his own manufactory, on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Ladies can be supplied, as heretofore, with ornamental hair work, in all its branches, in a private room adjoining the store. oct. 5—6m*

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

BOOK-BINDER and GILDER on the edges of Books, Letter and Fillagree Paper. Paper blacked on the edges for mourning, at No. 165 Vine street, third door above Fifth street, north side—Where he continues to manufacture Backmon Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States executed on reasonable terms. mar. 4—tf

To Fullers and Manufacturers.

FULLERS BOARDS, of a superior quality, for sale by RICHARDS JOHNSON, No. 31 Market street. Also, for sale as above a large and general assortment of good Blank Books, Paper, Stationary, &c. which together with a large stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Court and Merchant's Account Books ruled to order and bound to any pattern. ☞ RAGS and QUILLS taken in exchange. july 6—tf

JOHN CULIN, SON & Co. Tailors,

No. 14 Market and No. 5 south Front street,

Have just received and opened, a large and elegant assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

THESE Goods, for style and quality, are not exceeded by any in the city—any of which will be made to measure, on terms that cannot fail meeting the approbation of those that may honour them with their custom.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A handsome and fashionable assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of

DRESS COATS,	NEW MARKET COATS
SURTOUTS,	PANTALOONS, VESTS,
BOX COATS,	With a variety of other

CLOTHING, all of which have been recently made of goods selected from the above. Gentlemen purchasing by the quantity, would find it conduce to their advantage to call, as their terms will be the most reduced for cash.

Also, 200 Tartan Plaid Cloaks, Fine Linen Shirts, plain and ruffled, various qualities; Lambs Wool Shirts and Drawers. oct. 12—6m

Fashionable Tailoring.

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business, at

No. 1½ South Fourth street,

And he flatters himself that his assiduous care and attention will merit a moderate share of public patronage.

C. F. F. likewise informs his friends and customers, that he has made arrangements so as to receive the imported Fashions as soon as any other Tailor in the city—every garment, therefore, entrusted to him will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at a moderate price for cash.

N. B. A handsome assortment of Fashionable Robes, and Elastic Spring Suspenders.

march 22—6m

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP,

A NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICINE, prepared from a compound of Medicinal Herbs and Plants; being efficacious for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs. Also, to strengthen the weak stomachs of those who have been long confined by sickness.

Prepared by the inventor, JOHN B HOWELL, back of No. 105, Vine Street; and sold at No. 90, North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, in vials of one gill, at 25 Cents, with printed directions to each.

☞ One vial is sufficient to cure an inveterate Cough in a grown person. jan 18—6m

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of L. B. PEIRCE and H. C. SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. B PEIRCE,
3 mo. 17th 1823.—3t H. C. SMITH.

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, and BELL-HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 42 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Casting, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Boot Plates, made of Brass or Iron. House Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung. feb 22—tf

CABINET WARE-ROOM,

No. 28 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a variety of Fashionable FURNITURE, made of the best materials, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. ☞ All orders promptly executed.

june 8—tf JOHN JAMES, jun.

CROWLEY & FARR,

WATCH-MAKER, No. 106, Market Street, between 3d and 4th streets, have for sale an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, a variety of fine gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Jewellery, &c &c, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms oct 5—tf

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles. oct 6—tf

Impediments of Speech.

W. CHAPMAN, No. 187, Pine street, Philadelphia, having cured himself and four gentlemen, of whom he can show the most satisfactory certificates and give reference to, is desirous of extending the like benefit to all persons troubled with Stuttering or Stammering.

It is particularly requested that applications will only be made between the hours of 6 and 7 in the morning and the same hours in the evening.

All letters must be post paid. may 11—tf

HYDRANTS made and repaired.

STRONG CAST LEAD PIPE, made any required length, without soldering, calculated to bear a great force of water, there being no joints to obstruct the full column from the Conduit Pipe.

Apply at the Shop, No. 187, Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth, where orders will be strictly attended to. JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

☞ I have proved by means of a hydraulic Pump, about sixteen feet of JOSEPH TOWNSEND's Cast Lead Pipe, under a pressure of one hundred and eighty-two pounds to the inch, or nearly four hundred feet head of water, and am fully convinced that it is equal in strength, and durability to Lead Pipes manufactured in any different manner. FREDERICK GRAFF,

Superintendant of the Philadelphia Water works.

3d mo 8—tf

HAT STORE,

NO. 131 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

P. C. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none in cheapness and durability. oct 27—tf

Whalebone for Ladies' Bonnets,

Manufactured and sold at No 70 south Front street, Philadelphia, at the reduced prices.

Also, Turning in wood, ivory, Brass, &c. executed with neatness and despatch.—Umbrellas and Parasols made and neatly repaired by S. D. M'GOWAN.

N. B. A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase by quantity. march 15—tf

JOSEPH COGGINS,

Has removed his Boot and Shoe factory from Carter's alley to No. — Chesnut street, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he has constantly for sale, a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, made of good materials, and by good workmen.

Country merchants are particularly invited to call, as their orders can be supplied at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms. Families and individuals can also be supplied with good work at moderate prices. march 29—tf

WANTED,

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, secured on good property, clear of incumbrance. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.

march 29—3t

Cheap Dry Goods and Carpeting.

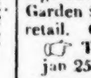
THE Subscriber is selling off his Stock of Dry Goods and Carpeting at reduced prices, as he has concluded to retire from the Dry Goods business; therefore offers his stock for sale, and will Rent his Store and Cellar. Any person wishing for a good Store and Stand have an opportunity of establishing themselves in his old stand, and business, at a cheap rate, and if he can only command from 6 to $8000, he may do a good business, as the custom to this stand is worth one thousand dollars to any person commencing. The whole or any part of his stock is for sale. Apply at No. 48, Market Street, next door to the Washington Museum. JESSE SHARPLESS.

N. B.—The store and cellar is large and convenient for wholesale or retail.

50 pieces of Rag Carpeting for sale.

feb. 8—tf

ALEXANDER PARKER,



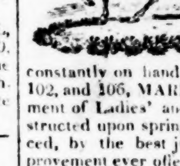
Thankful for past favours, offers on reasonable terms at the MOYAMENSING BOTANIC GARDEN, Prime Street, (Love Lane), between Eighth and Eleventh Streets, an extensive variety of Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Flowering and Medical Plants, together with a great collection of Flower and Garden Seeds of the best quality, wholesale and retail. Orders, post paid, particularly attended to.

☞ The Tree Aloe is now in flower.

jan 25—tf

PATENT SPRING SADDLES.

I. LUKENS & SON,



HAVING purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing Mr. N— than Mixer's newly invented, and highly approved PATENT SPRING RIDING SADDLES, within the city and county of Philadelphia, now offer for sale, and will keep constantly on hand at their Manufactories, No. 102, and 106, MARKET STREET, a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, constructed upon springs, which has been pronounced, by the best judges, to be the greatest improvement ever offered to the public; the Saddles being so constructed, as to be free from any liability to injure the horse's back, and to carry the rider with inconceivable ease.

N. B. The public are particularly requested to call at either of the above mentioned establishments, where they can see and judge for themselves of the utility of the Spring Saddle, and likewise, if requested, be accommodated with one to ride or make trial of, where there is likewise, a complete assortment of the ordinary kinds of Saddles, Bridles, Travelling Trunks, Harness, Whips, Valises, &c.

All of which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail. oct 26—6m

JOHN M'CLOUD, 46 Market street,

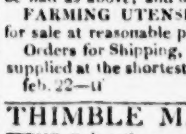
KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms. aug 3—tf

JOSEPH RICHARDS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has recommenced the Grocery business in the store, No. 22 NORTH SECOND STREET, adjoining Christ Church, where he has now on hand and for sale, a general and well selected assortment of every article in his line, such as very superior Old Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy, 1st and 4th proof—Holland Gin, Weesp Anchor—Jamaica Spirits—Antigua and St. Croix do.—L. P. Madeira Wine—Teneriffe, Lisbon, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Port and Claret do. in bottles or draft—Cherry Bounce,—with an assortment of Cordials and other Domestic Liquor—Fresh Bordeaux Sallad Oil, by the basket or bottle—Green and Black Teas, of the latest importations in market—Coffee—Brown Lump and Loaf Sugar—Boston Chocolate, No. 1—Philadelphia do.—Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper and Ginger—Raisins—Powder and Shot—Honey—W. I. and Sugar House Molasses—and a variety of articles which it is unnecessary to mention. aug 10—tf

JAMES B. WOOD,

42 SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,
(Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,)



MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans and the old Dutch Fans likewise Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes. FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms.

feb. 22—tf

THIMBLE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber continues the manufacture of GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, at his old stand, No. 65, Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets, on as low terms and as good quality as can be obtained. Also has on hand an assortment of Jewellery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c.

nov. 23—tf JAMES PETERS.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Is published once a week, at two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or THREE DOLLARS if not paid before the end of the year.

All subscriptions out of the city must be regularly remitted, in advance, otherwise the paper will be discontinued at the close of the period for which payment has been made.

A wish to discontinue the paper on the part of City subscribers must be made known previous to the expiration of the time subscribed for, or the engagement will be considered good for another six months.

☞ All Letters or Communications, through the Post-Office, must be post paid.